SOV/137-58-9-18362

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 22 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Aristov, G.G., Strelov, K.K.

TITLE: Utilization of Non-burned Magnesite-chromite in the Roofs of Open-hearth Furnaces (Primeneniye bezobzhigovykh magnezitovykh ogneuporov v svodakh martenovskikh pechey)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Staleplavil'n. proiz-vo. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1958, pp 241-252

ABSTRACT: The technology of the production of non-burned magnesite-chromite roofing products (NBMCR) consists of the compaction of the magnesite-chromite mass to a density of 2.9 - 3.0 g/cm^3 of the green brick by means of pressing and tamping followed by the drying of the green brick to 0.5% residual moisture. The service life of NBMCR roofs (R) attains 466 - 508 heats. Non-burned bricks have extremely low tensile strength, and the structural strength of R made of NBMCR is lower than that of magnesite-chromite. It increases if the supporting elements of R are built of magnesite-chromite brick and NBMCR is used as a filler. It is established experimentally that the wear on the R in the course of the campaign is not

Card 1/2

Utilization of Non-burned Magnesite-chromite (cont.)

uniform. Since the transitional and the unchanged zones in the non-burned brick are less heat conductant than those in the burned brick then, under normal conditions, R of NBMCR should serve longer. By the same reason blowing out of the R is not advisable at the beginning of the campaign, but toward the end of the campaign it is possible, with its aid, to slow down the wear of the bricks, the thickness of which is reduced to a low, residual dimension. The blowing should be applied without interruption after the areas between the tie rods turn red. The heating of NBMCR R is conducted by the same procedure as those of magnesite-chromite bricks. With the conversion of roofs from silica brick to NBMCR the productivity of the furnaces increased; however, under the conditions of the experiment, the fuel consumption and the specific consumption of refractories also increased, which is explained by incorrect heat control of the smelting procedure.

1. Refractory materials--Production 2. Refractory materials--Life expectancy
3. Furnaces--Equipment 4. Refractory materials--Test results L. K.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Strelov, K.K. 131-3-3/16

TITLE: The Elastic Expansion and Crushing of Charges by Pressing (Ob uprugom rasshirenii i izmel'chenii shikht pri pressovanii)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Vol. 23, Nr 3, pp. 131-135 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experiments were carried out with white electrically molten corundum, choice burned Chinese magnesite, soda-lime glass, and other materials. For this purpose the author used an apparatus described by Ogarkov and Mamykin. I.A. Shneyder and I.P. Duvalova [Ref. 1] assisted in this work. The layers were moistened up to 0.3% and were mixed in a mortar at equal conditions. The particles of material were of approximately equal shape (fig. 1). As a criterion of extension the ratio between the increase in height of the sample after removal of stress and the height of the sample while under stress (expressed in %) was taken. The dependence of the elastic extension of "monofraction" samples 1 - 0.5 mm on pressure may be seen from fig. 2. Table 1 shows the elastic extension of "monofraction" extension of other dimensions. A different character of dependence is observed in "polyfraction" layers (fig. 3 and table 2),

Card 1/2

which is assumed to be due to a high content of dust-like fractions, as was found by Ye.V. Ivanov for magnesite layers Ref. 2 . Moreover, formulae for theoretical calculation are given, the constants being supplied by corresponding tables; otherwise they can be determined experimentally by means of the apparatus ИЧМК-2. The granular composition of "monofraction" layers after pressing may be seen from figs. 4 and 5. The dependence of the crushing of "monofractions" on pressure is shown by fig. 6. The crushing of "polyfraction" layers of corundum at a specific pressure of 1500 kg/cm^2 is shown by fig. 7 and table 3. No direct influence was found to be exercised upon the strength and the specific weight of the raw material by the crushing and elastic extension in the course of these experiments. There are 7 figures, 3 tables, and 6 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Ural Branch of the Leningrad Institute for Refractories (Ural'skoye otdeleniye Leningradskogo instituta ogneuporov)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

 1. Refractory materials-Properties-Test results

STRELOV, K K

15(6);25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3246

Mamykin, Petr Sergeyevich, and Konstantin Konstantinovich Strelov

Tekhnologiya ogneuporov (Production of Refractories) Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1959. 446 p. Errata slip inserted. 6,800 copies printed.

Ed.: I. P. Bas'yas; Ed. of Publishing House: N. N. Tsymbalist; Tech. Ed.: Ye. M. Zef.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for the course, Production of Refractories, given at tekhnikums. It may also be useful for students of schools of higher technical education and technical personnel in refractory-producing and metallurgical plants.

COVERAGE: The book deals with the more important refractory materials and their physicochemical properties. Equipment and machinery used in refractory production is described, and an explanation of the principles employed is given. The manufacture of refractories made of Dinas silica, alumihosilicates, magnesite, chromite-magnesite, forsterite, dolomite, carboniferous

Card 1/18

materials, and some light-weight materials is discussed. Information is given on refractory mortars, solutions, concretes, and glazes used in high-temperature service. Examples of design calculations and data on refractory wear are also included. Reference is made in the Introduction to a doctoral dissertation submitted by A. S. Berezhnoy. There are 20 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

15(6)

AUTHORS: Aristov, G. G., Strelov, K. K. SOV/131-59-2-2/16

TITLE: The Production of Refractories in the Sverdlovsk Economic District (Proizvodstvo ogneuporov v Sverdlovskom ekonomicheskom rayone)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 2, pp 51-55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the last war and in the post-war time the production of refractories has been considerably raised in this district. The major part of the products is supplied to the districts east of the Ural. In table 1 the quality of some products of the works of the Sverdlovsk Sovnarkhoz is given. Fire-clay products correspond to classes B and V, and Dinas of all classes is produced. The technical level of many enterprises in the Ural is low. The furnaces are of outdated design and about 70% of fire-clay products are produced plastically because the works do not dispose of the necessary strong presses. The quality of the products is low and the scrap ratio is high. The Verkhnyaya-Pyshma Works supply about 50,000 tons of pulverized materials which does not cover the demand of metallurgy. Working productivity is low. The 7-year plan (1959-1965) provides the Ural as the leading district of the RSFSR for the production of

Card 1/3

iron and nonferrous metals. This determines the further development of the production of refractories in this district. In table 2 the provided increase of capacity of the works is given. For fire-clays the highest raise in capacity is provided in the Kombinat NTMK which the authors regard as being wrong because this Kombinat has no own raw material basis. They suggest the Bogdanovich Works, the Belkinskiy ore deposits and the Department of Refractories of the NTMK which should be modernized. The ore deposit of the Karaul'naya Mountain should be provided with a large pulverizing and separating plant. The productive volume of powders, mortars and masses provided by the VIO for the Verkhnyaya-Pyshma Works does not cover the industrial demand. For the purpose of supplying metallurgy with raw and burnt dolomite the construction of a plant for dolomite burning is provided for the Bilimbay Mining Administration. In the years 1960-1961 a department of highly aluminous products with a yearly capacity of 45,000 tons will be established in the Bogdanovich Works.

The Production of Refractories in the Sverdlovsk Economic District

SOV/131-59-2-2/16

Research work for raw material bases will be intensified. It would be useful to establish an independent scientific research and planning institute of refractories in Sverdlovsk on the basis of the Ural'skoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo instituta ogneuporov (Ural Branch of the All-Union Institute of Refractories) and of the Satkinskiy proyektnyy filial (Satka Planning Branch). There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Upravleniye chernoy metallurgii Sverdlovskogo sovnarkhoza (Administration of Iron Metallurgy of the Sverdlovsk Sovnarkhoz)
Ural'skoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo instituta ogneuporov (Urals Branch of the All-Union Institute of Refractories)

Card 3/3

15(2)
AUTHORS: Strelov, K. K., Duvalova, I. P. SOV/131-59-3-10/16

TITLE: Determination of the Character of Channel Structure of the Pores of Refractories (Opredeleniye kanal'nosti por ogneupornykh izdeliy)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 3, pp 134-137 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By channel pores the authors mean open pores of more than 5 μ size, forming more or less straight channels proceeding in any direction. They can only serve for the purpose of an additional characterization of the porous structure. The character of channel structure can be determined from the formula

$K_k = \frac{\varepsilon_k}{\varepsilon}$, where K_k denotes the coefficient of the character of channel structure, ε_k the channel porosity and ε the apparent porosity in %. The character of channel structure is determined by the method of displacement of water by compressed air as can be seen from the paper by Ye. V. Merkulova (Ref 2). Figure 1 shows the consumption of compressed air as dependent on the pressure altitude and figure 2 the dependence of the diameter of pore opening on atmospheric pressure. On the Meeting of the NTS UNIIO (Ref 3) which took place from October 27 until October 29, 1957, shortcomings of

Card 1/2

Determination of the Character of Channel Structure of the Pores of Refractories

this method were pointed out which, however, could be done away with by a suggestion made by Merkulova. Further the authors describe experiments with half-dry pressed bricks carried out by the Borovichi Kombinat (Table 1 and Fig 3) in which connection the blowing direction had no influence upon the results of the experiment (Table 2). The marking of the porosity of several chamotte products is given by table 3. Finally, the authors of the present abstract recommend to the research institutes and laboratories to carry out the determination of the character of the channel structure and to collect data in this field. This recommendation is given in view of the great influence of the structure upon the properties of refractories.-There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 9 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo instituta ogneuporov (Ural Department of the All-Union Institute for Refractories)

STRELOV, K. K.; RAYCHENKO, T. F.

Changes in the total index of light refraction of refractory clays and kaolins, depending on the temperature of their burning. Trudy Vost. inst. ogneup. no.2:162-169 '60.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Fireclay—Optical properties)
(Refractory materials)

STRELOV, K.K.

Devices for determining channel-type porosites. Stek.i ker. 17 no.4:32-33 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Refractory materials--Testing)

15(2)

S/131/60/000/01/010/017
B015/B001

AUTHORS: Raychenko, T. F., Strelov, K. K.

TITLE: On the Summational Refractive Index of Refractory Chamotte Products and the Separation of Their Glass-like and Crystalline Phases on Burning

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1960, Nr 1, pp 33 - 34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper, the authors state that the summational refractive index of chamottes increases with the rise of the temperature of burning to a certain temperature only which depends on the type of raw material and burning duration. On burning the clay at a higher temperature, the summational refractive index of the chamottes decreases. Concrete data on this dependence are given in the papers by E. K. Keler and Z. I. Veselova (Ref 2). Repeated burning of chamotte products decreases their summational refractive index (see Table). Figure 1 shows the microphotograph of a brick with high chamotte content after etching with concentrated HF. Figures 2 and 3 show microphotographs of a chamotte brick taken after repeated burning at 1550° before and after etching. The glass in chamotte products shows a different

Card 1/2

On the Sum[illegible]tional Refractive Index of Refractory Chamotte Products and the Separation of Their Glass-like and Crystalline Phases on Burning

S/131/60/000/01/010/017
B015/B001

distribution on the chamotte- and clay body of the product according to the burning temperature; this affects the properties. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov (Eastern Institute of Refractories)

Card 2/2

STRELOV, K.K.

Evaluating the structure of refractory products. Ogneupory 25 no.6:269-275 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov.
(Refractory materials)

STELLOV, K.K.

Refractories industry in England. Ogneupory 25 no.12:577-580 '60.
(MIRA 14:1)
(Great Britain--Refractories industry)

ARISTOV, G.G.; STRELOV, K.K.

"Refractories in ferrous metallurgy" by M.A.Lifshits. Reviewed by G.G.Aristov, K.K.Strelov. Ogneupory 25 no.12:562-563 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(Refractory materials) (Metallurgy)
(Lifshits, M.A.)

STRELOV, K.K.; RAYCHENKO, T.F.

Qualitative method of determining the vitreous form and the degree of its separation from the crystalline phases in aluminosilicate refractories. Zhur. prikl. khim. 33 no.11:2421-2427 N '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Refractory materials)

STRELOV, K.K.; RAYCHENKO, T.F.

Investigation of grog firebrick after service in blast furnace air preheaters. Biul.TSIICHM no.4:46-49 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov.
(Firebrick--Testing) (Air preheaters)

STRELOV, K.K.; RAYCHENKO, T.F.

Formation of mullite in a short-prism, isometric form and its effect on the refractoriness and deterioration of fire clay articles. Ogneupory 26 no.9:431-436 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov.
(Mullite) (Fire clay)

STRELOV, K.K.; MAMYKIN, P.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: BAS'YAS, I.P.; BICHURINA, A.A.; BRON, V.A.; VECHER, N.A.; VOROB'YEVA, K.V.; D'YACHKOVA, Z.S.; D'YACHKOV, P.N.; DVORKIND, M.M.; IGNATOVA, T.S.; KAYBICHEVA, M.N.; KELAREV, N.V.; KOSOLAPOV, Ye.F.; MAR'YEVICH, N.I.; MIKHAYLOV, Yu.F.; SEMKINA, N.V.; STARTSEV, D.A.; SYREYSHCHIKOV, Yu.Ye.; TARNOVSKIY, G.I.; FLYAGIN, V.G.; FREYDENBERG, A.S.; KHOROSHAVIN, L.B.; CHUBUKOV, M.F.; SHVARTSMAN, I.Sh.; SHCHETNIKOVA, I.L.

Institutes and enterprises. Ogneupory 27 no.11:499-501 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov (for Strelov). 2. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova (for Mamykin).
(Refractory materials--Research)

STRELOV, K.K.

Channeling of tunnel kiln car bottoms in England. Ogneupory 28 no.1:47 '63. (MIRA 16:1)
(Great Britain--Refractory materials)

MAMYKIN, Petr Sergeyevich, doktor tekhn. nauk; LEVCHENKO, Petr Vasil'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; STRELOV, Konstantin Konstantinovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; MITKALINNYY, V.I., retsenzent; MIKHAL'SKIY, A.A., retsenzent; BELOV, O.V., red.; SYRCHINA, M.M., red. izd-va; MAL'KOVA, N.T., tekhn. red.

[Kilns and driers of refractory plants]Pechi i sushila ogneupornykh zavodov. [By]P.S.Mamykin i dr. Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 471 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Refractories industry--Equipment and supplies) (Kilns)

STRELOV, K.K.; BESSONOV, A.F.

Classification of porosities in refractory materials.
Ogneupory 28 no.10:469-471 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov.

STRELOV, K.K.; BESSONOV, A.F.; LOPATINSKAYA, D.I.; MARANTS, A.G.; DOLGIKH, A.Ye.

Determining the density of refractories. Ogneupory 30 no.6: 1-8 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov (for Strelov, Bessonov, Lopatinskaya). 2. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov (for Marants, Dolgikh).

STRELOV, K.K.

Theory of the wear of basic arches in open-hearth furnaces.
Ogneupory 30 no.10:23-30 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov.

L 38920-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/JW/RM

ACC NR: AP6010742 SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/003/0516/0519

AUTHOR: Strelov, K. K.; Shchetnikova, I. L.

59
56
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Modeling of surface energy

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 3, 1966, 516-519

TOPIC TAGS: thermodynamic property, surface tension, entropy

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of the ability of the ternary fluoroberyllate system $NaF-LiF-BeF_2$ to model the silicate system $CaO-MgO-SiO_2$ in its surface energy. Simulation of the surface energy, as a thermodynamic parameter, should be accompanied by the simulation of other thermodynamic properties which determine the surface energy. Tables of the thermodynamic properties presented show that the thermodynamic parameters are satisfactorily modeled. The surface tension of oxides and their fluoride analogs at the melting temperature and the contact wetting angles are also presented in tabular form. A formula is presented for determining the surface energy of a solid body:

Card 1/2 UDC: 532.61

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ACC NR: AP6010742

B

$$\sigma_1^{T_1} \approx \sigma_2^{T_1}\left(2 - \frac{S_1}{S_2}\right),$$

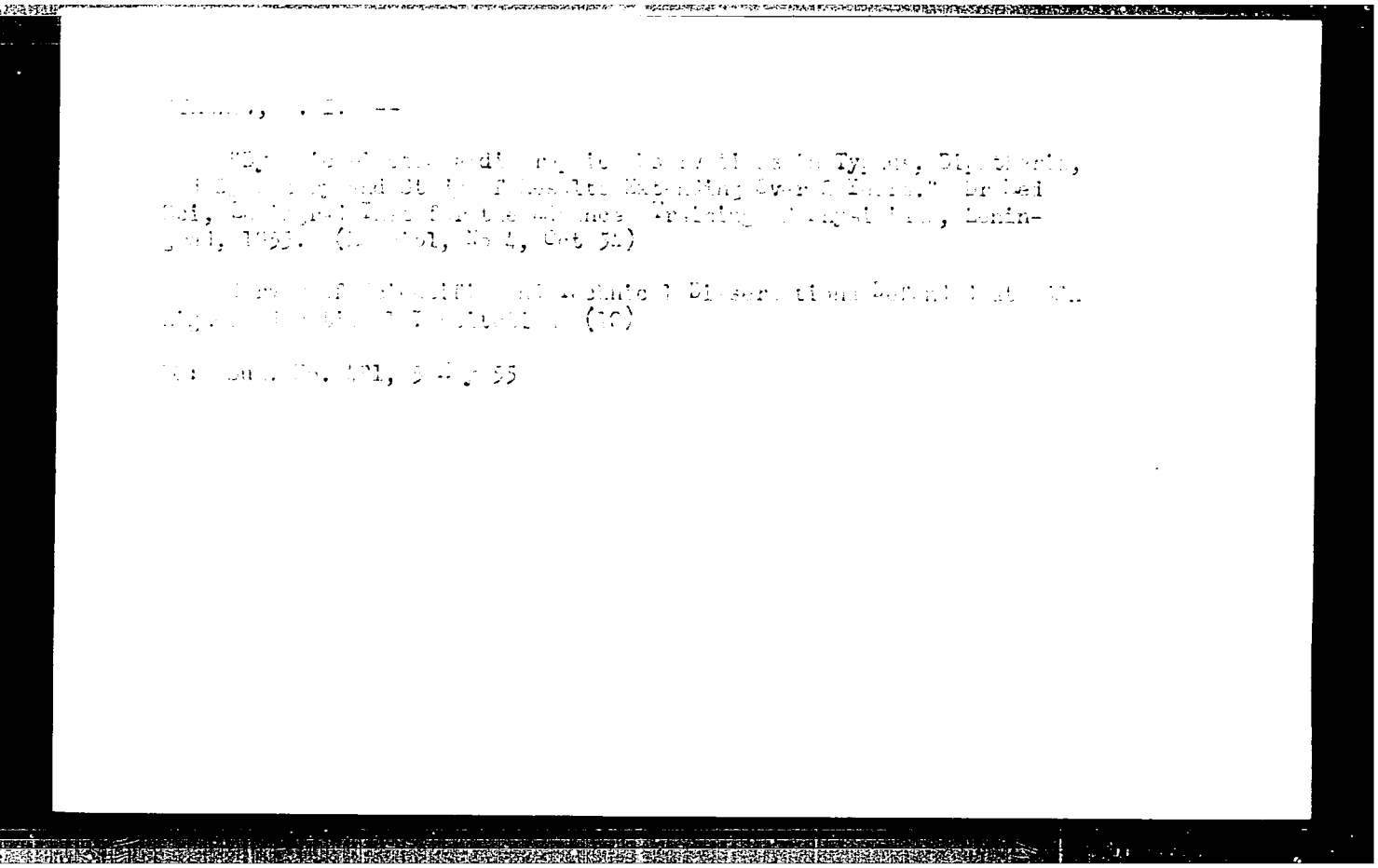
where S_1 and S_2 are the entropies of the solid and liquid states at temperatures T_1 and T_2. The material presented makes it possible to determine the surface energy of oxides using the values of surface energies of their fluoride models. G. P. Ishigilov and A. A. Perminov took part in the determination of surface tension. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 04Oct64/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

MILLER, Edmund Ernestovich; UNGERMAN, Aleksandr Ivanovich; FATKIN, Petr Fedorovich; ANDRIANOV, D.P., prof., retsenzent; STRELOV, P.A., ekonomist, retsenzent; METT, G.Ya., dotsent, red.; SALYANSKIY, A.A., red.izd-va; CHERNOVA, Z.I., tekhn.red.; DOBRITSYNA, R.I., tekhn.red.

[Economic structure, organization, and planning of a machinery plant] Ekonomika, organizatsiia i planirovanie mashinostroitel'nogo predpriiatiia. Izd.2., dop. i ispr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 374 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Machinery industry)



STRELOV, P.I., doktor med. nauk

Diagnostic significance of the pathological Q wave of the electrocardiogram in typhus, diphtheria, and dysentery. Vrach.delo supplement '57:73 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney Leningradskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

STRELOV, P.I., doktor med.nauk

Use of the systolic index in determining the functional state of the heart in typhus fever. Vrach.delo supplement '57:76-77
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney Leningradskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(HEART) (TYPHUS FEVER)

ZHERNAKOVA, T.V.; STRELOV, P.I.

Copper content of the blood serum in Botkin's disease. Sov.med. 26 no.10:119-123 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. P.I.Strelov) Leningradskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (COPPER IN THE BODY)

USSR/Medicine - Bronchoscopy May/Jun 1948
Medicine - Foreign Bodies

"Bronchoscope of the Factory 'Red Guardist'," Docent V. I. Strelov, Irkutsk, ½ p

"Vest Oto-Ring-Laringol" Vol X, No 3

Subject factory is producing bronchoscope which can be used on children without causing asphyxiation.

[redacted] 76T60

BARYSHNIKOV, P.; MINTS, B.; STRELOVA, A.

A new shape has been mastered. Metallurg 6 no.12:33-34 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Omutninskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Rolling(Metalwork))

5

(5)

4369. RECOVERY OF WOOD TAR [illegible] WITH STIRRED VAPOURS AND GASES. [illegible] and [illegible] (Latv. PSR Zinat. Akad. Vestis (Latv. Acad. Sci. Bull.), 1949, (5), 29-39, abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1954, Vol. 48, 346). An outside closed circulator fan was installed to withdraw the vapour phase from the top of an experimental full size wood distilling retort and to feed the withdrawn gas into the bottom of the same retort. With fir wood and final temperatures at 360-390°, this recirculation accelerated the distillation by 27% and increased the yield of tar by 13-17%, compared to the yield without circulation.

10-13-54 I.J.P.

STREL' POV, A. M.

22446. STREL' POV, A. M. Vodyanaya- pyl' nad gidrotekhnicheskimi sooruzheniyami. Gidrotekhi. Stroit-vo, 1949 No. 7 S-20-21

SO: LETOPIS' No. 30, 1949

STREL'SKAYA, C. Ya.

Cand Biol Sci - (diss) "Anthracnosis of flax (Colletotrichum lini Boll) in the Belorussian SSR, and foundation of measures for combating it." Minsk, 1961. 25 pp; (Inst of Biology Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR); 220 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 211)

DOROZHKIN, M.A. [Darozhkin, M.A.]; STREL'SKAYA, O.Ya.

Biological characteristics of fungi producing the anthracnose of flax in White Russia. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. biial. nav. no.3:12-18 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(WHITE RUSSIA--ANTHRACNOSE)
(FLAX--DISEASES AND PESTS)

DOROZHKIN, N.A.; STREL'SKAYA, O.Ya.

Resistance of flax varieties to anthracnose. Dokl. AN BSSR 5 no.11:523-524 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plodovodstva, ovoshchevodstva i kartofelya.
(Flax--Disease and pest resistance)
(White Russia--Anthracnose)

DOROZHKIN, N.A., akademik; STREL'SKAYA, O.Ya., kand.biolog.nauk

Economic effectiveness of controlling potato diseases. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.11:15-17 N '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plodovodstva, ovoshchevodstva i kartofelya. 2. AN Belorusskoy SSR (for Dorozhkin).

DOROZHKIN, N.A.; STREL'SKAYA, O. Ya.

Forms of phytophthora on tomato fruits. Dokl. AN BSSR 8 no. 3: 199-200 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plodovodstva, ovoshchevodstva i kartofelya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva BSSR.

DOROZHKIN, N.A., akademik; STREL'SKAYA, O.Ya., kand. biolog. nauk

Phytophthora infection on tomatoes. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.9:14-15 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Belorusskiy institut plodoovoshchevodstva i kartofelya, Minsk.
2. AN BSSR (for Dorozhkin).

DOROZHKIN, N.A.; REMNEVA, Z.I.; STREL'SKAYA, O.Ya.

Anthracnose, a little-known tomato disease. Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no.10:702-704 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya immuniteta Belorusskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta plodovodstva, ovoshchevodstva i kartofelya. Submitted May 25, 1965.

14-57-6-11609

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 4 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Strel'skiy, ~~V.~~ I.

TITLE: Descriptions of Russian Geographical Journeys and Expeditions During the Period of Imperialism, as Historical Sources (Opysy rosiys'kykh geografichnykh podorozhey ta ekspedytsiy periodu iymperializmu, yak istarychne dzherelo--in Ukrainian)

PERIODICAL: Nauk. sap. Kiyevs'k. un-t, 1956, Vol 15, Nr 6, pp 117-127

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

LAVROV, P.A.; STREL'S'KIY, V.I.,dotsent, otvetstvennyy redaktor

[The workers' movement in the Ukraine during 1913-1914]
Rabochee dvizhenie na Ukraine v 1913-1914 gg. Kiev, Izd-vo
Kievskogo gos. univ. im. T.G. Shevchenko, 1957. 121 p.
(MLRA 10:5)

(Ukraine--Labor and laboring classes)

STREL'TSES, G.V.

First mountain road with trolley bus traffic in the Crimea. Transp. stroi. 12 no.2:8-11 F '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Glavnyy inzhener proyekta Kiyevskogo filiala Gosudarstvennogo instituta po izyskaniyam i proyektirovaniyu avtomobil'nykh dorog. (Crimea--Road construction) (Trolley buses)

DRANNIKOV, Abram Markovich; STREL'TSES, Grigoriy Veniaminovich; ZUBKOVA, M.S., red.; IL'INA, L.N., red.izd-va; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Landslides on automobile roads] Opolzni na avtomobil'nykh dorogakh. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 95 p. (MIRA 17:4)

STREL'TSES, G.V., inzh.

Surveying and construction of roads in the West Siberian Plain. Transp. stroi. 15 no.3:38-39 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

STREL'TSIN, B.L.,

MITROFANOV, Spiridon Ivanovich,; EYGELES, M.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent,; STREL'TSIN, G.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; MATVEYENKO, N.V., inzh., retsenzent,; TROITSKIY, A.V., red.; YEZDOKOVA, M.L., red. izd-va,; VAYNSTEYN, Ye. B., tekhn. red.

[Selective flotation] Selektivnaia flotatsiia; teoriia i praktika. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1958. 726 p. (MIRA 11:11)
(Flotation)

TOTESH, A.S.; GRIGOR'YEVA, L.F.; STREL'TSINA, M.M.

Some features of the surface structure of vertical-drawn plate glass. Stek. i ker. 18 no.7:12-14 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Plate glass)

L 26102-65 EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(e) Pq-4 WH

ACCESSION NR: AP4047003 S/0072/64/000/010/0010/0014

19
14
B

AUTHOR: Totesh, A.S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Strel'tsina, M.V. (Engineer); Roskova, G.P.

TITLE: A study of the effect of the type of treatment on the strength and surface quality of glass

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 10, 1964, 10-14

TOPIC TAGS: glass, glass polishing, glass strength, glass surface property, glass etching, hydrofluoric acid, annealed glass

ABSTRACT: The strength and surface properties of glasses subjected to fire — or mechanical polishing and reinforced by different methods were investigated. The experimental data are tabulated. The difference in quality of glass surfaces is due to the pretreatment of the samples, as clearly seen on the photographs given for fire-polished and mechanically polished glasses, as well as for glasses annealed in air and in organosilicon solution after etching in 20% HF to a depth of 100-150μ. Among the glasses tested, polished glass annealed in organosilicon solution had the highest strength and the best surface properties. A study of the effect of the composition of the etching solution on the surface quality was made with hydrofluoric acid of different

Card 1/2

concentrations and with a mixture of hydrofluoric and sulfuric acids. The quality of the etched surface was greatly influenced by the movement of the sample during etching, the best results being obtained by a back-and-forth motion of the sample in the vertical direction (100 double strokes per minute). This removed the reaction products of etching from the sample. The photographs of etched surfaces (at different depths of etching) showed that the number of flaws depends on the depth and rate of etching. At constant depth, an increasing rate causes the number of defects to increase. The best results were obtained at the same etching rate with 10% HF and with a 2:2:1 mixture of 5% hydrofluoric acid, 98% sulfuric acid and water; the surface had a high luster and the smallest possible flaws were perceptible. The quality of etched surfaces is also improved by decreasing the depth of etching (5-10μ instead of 50-100μ), while the strength is unaffected. It can be concluded that glass with a mechanically polished surface, annealed by the same method (in air or organosilicon solution, etching or annealing with subsequent etching) as glass with a fire-polished surface, surpasses the latter in strength or at least has the same strength. The absolute values depend on the reinforcing method. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimi silikatov AN SSSR (Silicate chemistry institute, AN SSSR)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653520008-1"

L 00475-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWP(b) GS/WH

ACCESSION NR: AT5013396 UR/0000/65/000/000/0177/0188

AUTHOR: Totesh, A. S.; Aver'yanov, V. I.; Strel'tsina, M. V.; Roskova, G. P.

TITLE: Change in the chemical stability of glass as a result of its crystallization

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut khimii silikatov. Strukturnyye prevrashcheniya v steklakh pri povyshennykh temperaturakh (Structural transformations in glass at high temperatures). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 177-186

TOPIC TAGS: glass property, glass crystallization, lithium disilicate

ABSTRACT: The article compares the properties of substances in the vitreous and crystalline state, and examines the influence of the crystal structure on these properties. The substance chosen for the study was lithium disilicate $Li_2O \cdot 2SiO_2$, from which crystalline products of various structures were prepared by using different heat treatments with or without a catalyst (platinum). Electron microscopy was employed. It was found that in most cases the chemical stability of the crystallization products (tested with water and decinormal solutions of hydrochloric acid, sodium hydroxide, and hydrofluoric acid) is either lower or close to that of the original glass. Crystalline products of

Card 1/2

L 00475-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5013396

the same chemical composition but of different structure differ substantially in chemical stability. The crystal size does not determine the chemical stability of the material. When $Li_2O \cdot 2SiO_2$ glass and products of its crystallization react with hydrochloric acid, mainly Li_2O is leached out. Water also washes Li_2O out of the glass; however, equal molar quantities of Li_2O and SiO_2 are washed out of the crystalline products. When sodium hydroxide is used, both glass and crystalline products also yield equal molar quantities of Li_2O and SiO_2. In hydrofluoric acid, both the glass and the crystallization go into solution. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

TOTESH, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; STREL'TSINA, M.V., inzh.; ROSKOZA, G.I.

Studying the effect of the nature of the surface finish of glass on its strength and surface quality. Stek. i ker. 21 no.10:10-14 O '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut khimii silikatov AN SSSR.

STREL'TSOV, A., inzhener.

Deep watering and feeding of trees and bushes. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 6 no.7:20-21 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Fruit culture)

STREL'TSOV, A.

Agricultural chemistry. IUn. tekh. 2 no.7:31-32 Jl '58.
(Agricultural chemistry) (MIRA 11:10)

ACC NR: AP6021559 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0416/66/[illegible]3/0041/0042

AUTHOR: Strel'tsov, A. (Major; Member of Quartermaster Service)

ORG: None

TITLE: Our task is to feed pilots adequately and on time

SOURCE: Tyl i snabzheniye sovetskikh vooruzhennykh sil, no. 3, 1966, 41-42

TOPIC TAGS: food technology, military installation, military personnel, pilot training, all weather flying, arctic climate

ABSTRACT: The author's experiences working in the far north, where his unit supports naval aviators, is described. The importance of good food, and plenty of it, in maintaining the strength of pilots flying under difficult conditions such as those present during the winter near the North Pole is stressed. The organization of good feeding depends on many factors: quality and assortment of products, efficient storage, cooking skill, etc. The facilities for good storage of potatoes, including provision of adequate ventilation, heat, etc., are described in detail and the great attention paid to reducing waste and insuring that the food does not lose its vitamins and nutrative qualities is noted. Additional meals are served to pilots and sailors who get hungry between regular meals on heavy duty days. Various facilities and procedures are described.

SUB CODE: 15,06/SUBM DATE: None

Card 1/1

STREL'TSOV, A.A., aspirant

Using Laguerre polynomials in determining approximate dynamic characteristics of controlled objects. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.7:31-44 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskoye vysshkeye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni N.E. Baumana.

L 42010-65 EWT(d)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) Po-4/Pq-4/Pf-4/
Pg-4/Pae-2/Pu-4/Pk-4/Pl-4 IJP(c) WW/GS/BC

ACCESSION NR: AT5009734 UR/0000/65/000/000/0136/0147

48
B+1

AUTHOR: Strel'tsov, A.A.

TITLE: Use of orthogonal polynomials to determine the dynamic characteristics of objects under control

SOURCE: Analiticheskiye samonastraivayushchiyesya sistemy avtomaticheskogo upravleniya (Analytical adaptive control systems). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1965, 136-147

TOPIC TAGS: orthogonal expansion, adaptive system, linear system control, dynamic system characteristic, transfer function calculation, Laguerre polynomial

ABSTRACT: V. V. Solodovnikov showed (Analiticheskiy samonastraivayushchiyesya sistemy avtomaticheskogo upravleniya, Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, First article) that the so-called orthogonal method can be used successfully during the design of analytical linear as well as nonlinear adaptive systems. This paper describes a method for the determination of the pulse function and transfer function of stationary linearized objects, describable by differential equations of arbitrary order, using Laguerre polynomials, from the reaction to a jump of unit magnitude. The first task

Card 1/2

L 42010-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5009734

consists of the choice of an orthogonal system of functions which best approximates the dynamic characteristics of the class of objects under consideration. The second task comprises the development of simple and convenient (from the practical point of view) methods for the calculation of the expansion coefficients. The author proposes a graphic-analytical method for the determination of the spectrum of Laguerre polynomials and an experimental method for the calculation of the expansion coefficients using a modeling machine. The spectrum found determines not only the variation of the given characteristics but also the changes in all of its derivatives. The approximation error may be reduced by adding a certain number of consecutive terms to the expansion. Orig. art. has: 18 formulas, 6 figures, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15 Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IE, MA

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

BUKHANOVS'KYY, Ye.B. [Bukhanovs'kyi, IE.B.]; STRELITSOV, L.A.

Laws of parameter distribution in the technological processes of the joint conversion of methane and hydrocarbon oxide. Khim.prom. [Ukr.] no.2:70-72 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

L 13460-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6002450 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/65/035/012/2232/2234

AUTHOR: Akshanov, B.S.; Marinin, V.G.; Strel'tsov, A.I.; Sinel'nikov, K.D.

ORG: none

52
12

TITLE: Injection of charged particles into a magnetic mirror trap

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 12, 1965, 2232-2234

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic mirror, cusped magnetic field, charged particle, ~~particle injection, nonhomogeneous magnetic field~~, magnetic field intensity, magnetic trap

ABSTRACT: This "brief communication" is a continuation of another paper by two of the authors, K.D.Sinel'nikov and B.S.Akshanov (Sb. "Fizika plazmy i problemy upravlyayemogo termoyadernogo sinteza", No. 4, p. 103, Izd, AN USSR, Kiyev, 1965), in which a method was proposed for injecting charged particles into a magnetic mirror system by allowing them first to pass through a magnetic field with cusped geometry, part of which forms one of the mirrors of the trap. It is shown that a criterion given by K.D.Sinel'nikov, N.A.Khizhnyak, et al.(Ibid. p. 388) for penetration by the injected particles of the second magnetic mirror in the case of equal magnetic field strength in the two mirrors becomes more stringent (particles are captured over a wider range of energy and injection radius) provided the magnetic field strength in the second mirror is greater than that in the first. The theoretical conclusion was tested

Card 1/2

UDC: 533.9

L 13460-66
ACC NR: AP6002450

experimentally by injecting electrons of different energies into an asymmetric bi-conical cusped field, and reasonable agreement was found. It is concluded that the proposed method of particle injection will be reasonably efficient in strong fields, provided the ratio of the field strengths is properly chosen. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 10May 65 ORIG. REF: 002 OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

1. STREL'TSOV, A. M.

2. USSR 600

4. Power Presses

7. Construction of molding presses for plastics, YE. N. Demin. Reviewed by A. M. Strel'tsov. Sov. kniga, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

STREL'TSOV, A.M., inzhener.

Metal stamper's Library. Vest.mash. 36 no.11:85-86 N '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

(Punching machinery--Bibliography)
(Sheet-metal work--Bibliography)

STREL'TSOV, A.M.

"Cold pressing of precision workpieces" by IU.G. Shneider. Reviewed by A.M. Strel'tsov. Vest. mash. 37 no.4:84 Ap '57. (Forging machinery) (Shneider, Yu.G.) (MLRA 10:6)

STREL'TSOV, A. M.

PA 15/49T55

USSR/Engineering Jun 48
Dams
Loess

"Loess Dams in Central Asia," A. M. Strel'tsov, Engr, 3 pp

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 6

Describes loess dams in Central Asia, including those at Tashkent, Katta-Kurgan, Burdzhar, Ashi-Saya and Salar.

[redacted] 15/49T55

STREL'TSOV, A. M. (Engr) PA 1/50T35

USSR/Engineering - Hydroelectric Plants Ice Protection Sep 49

"Experience in Operating Station Units," A. M. Strel'tsov, Engr, 3 pp

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 9

Discusses difficulties encountered and experiences gained from winter operation of hydroelectric stations at the Chirchik-Bozsuyek Cascade. Places particular emphasis on the control of ice flow into the pipe lines and chambers of the turbines. Experience has shown that the speed of ice

1/50T35

USSR/Engineering - Hydroelectric Plants (Contd) Sep 49

entering the ice rejector section must be 10-30% higher than the entrance velocity into the intermediate portion.

1/50T35

STREL'TSOV, A. M.

PA 160T28

USSR/Engineering - Construction Joints

May 50

"Sealings in Joints of Hydraulic Structures," A. M. Strel'tsov, Engr, 4 pp

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 5

Since permanent joints in hydraulic structures in most cases must be watertight, proper seals are very essential structural elements which, in addition to being waterproof, must satisfy requirements of structural simplicity and facility of control and repair. Describes various-type seals used in hydroelectric power stations of Central Asia.

[redacted]

160T28

USSR/Engineering - Power Stations Apr 51

"Floating Ice and Preventive Measures in Operation of Hydroelectric Power Stations," A. M. Strel'tsov, Engr

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 4, pp 11-14

Outlines effect of floating ice on operations and equipment of hydroelec stations and describes measures taken by various stations for its elimination under various conditions.

197T51

STREL'TSOV, A. M.

USSR/Engineering - Hydraulics, Canals Jun 52

"Certain Data on the Performance of Diversion Canals," A. M. Strel'tsov, Engr

"Gidrotekh Stroit" No 6, pp 28-30

Discusses results of examg diversion canal of hydroelec power station located in Central Asia. Complete examn of canal lining was performed because station could be stopped and canal was emptied twice within 10-yr operational period. Describes 5 types of lining used and methods for taking care of concrete during construction and for repairing cracks developed in operation.

230T24

[illegible], A. M.

Hydraulic Engineering

Some data concerning the use of cantilever jumps. Gidr. stroi. 21 No. 4 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.

L 65098-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5021968 UR/0286/65/000/014/0013/0013
661.631.3.4

AUTHOR: Postnikov, N. N.; Ablichenkov, I. I.; Miniks, M. V.; Strel'tsov, A. N.; Bol'shakova, A. P.; Petrov, N. P.; Krasinskiy, I. Ya.

TITLE: A method for producing yellow phosphorus. Class 12, No. 172730 19 18

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1965, 13 B

TOPIC TAGS: phosphorus, nonmetal element

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing yellow phosphorus from high-carbonate phosphorus raw material by volatilization in electric furnaces. The process is intensified by heat treating the raw material at 950--1050°C before charging the furnace.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam goskhimneftekomiteta pri Gosplane SSSR (Scientific Research Institute for Fertilizers and Insectofungicides, Goskhimneftekomitet, Gosplan SSSR); Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu zavodov osnovnoy khimicheskoy promyshlen-

Card 1/2

L 65098-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5021968

nosti goskhimneftekomiteta pri Gosplane SSSR (Leningrad State Institute for the Planning of Factories for the Fundamental Chemical Industry, Goskhimneftekomitet, Gosplan SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

MRR
Card 2/2

STREL'TSOV, A.O.

Electrically heated hotbed with longitudinally placed electrodes. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 11 no.11:21 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Luganskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Hotbeds) (Electric heating)

1. STREL'TSOV, A. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Forests and Forestry
7. Interesting book on Russian forestry ("Forests and the fight against poor harvests." N. S. Nesterov. Les i step' 4, no. 10, 1952.

REVIEWED BY STREL'TSOV, A.V.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

STREL'TSOV, A. V.

USSR/Engineering - Construction Machine

Card 1/1

Author : Strel'tsov, A. V.

Title : Stone-gathering machine

Periodical : Nauka i Zhizn' 21/4, 22, April 1954

Abstract : A group of scientific workers of the Northern Scientific Institute of Hydrotechnics and Improvements developed a machine capable of removing stones weighing up to ten tons. It can also be used for removing stumps and other obstacles. Photograph.

Institution : ....

Submitted : ....

STREL'TSOV, A.V.

STREL'TSOV, A.V., inzhener.

Placement of subsurface liquid fertilizer. Nauka i zhizn' 22 no.2: 34 F '55. (MLRA 8:3)
(Fertilizers and manures)

VOYEVODA, Dmitriy Kondrat'yevich; GATSKEVICH, Vladimir Antonovich; STREL'TSOV, Afanasiy Vasil'yevich, nauchnyy red.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, L.A., red.; MATUSEVICH, N.L., tekhn.red.

[New development in logging organization and equipment] Novoe v organizatsii i tekhnike lesozagotovok. Izd.2-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1957. 126 p. (MIRA 11:1)

(Lumbering)

STREL'TSOV, A.V., red.; GULYUK, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Collected scientific papers of graduate students of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Mechanization of Agriculture] Sbornik nauchno-issledovatel'skikh aspirantov VIM. Moskva, 1959. 262 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Farm mechanization)

STREL'TSOV, A.V.

Universal centering device with rotating compasses for manual cutters. Svar. proizv. no.6:40 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtogennoy abrabotki metallov.
(Gas welding and cutting--Equipment and supplies)

PANSEVICH-KOLYADA, V.I.; STREL'TSOV, A.Ye.

Ethers with an allyl position of the double bond. Part 7: Allyl ether of salicylaldehyde in the Grignard reaction. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.10:3261-3263 O '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Salicylaldehyde)

STREL'TSOV, B.N.

Increase in magnetic field concentration in magnetic recording heads. Radiotekhnika 19 no.2:47-51 F '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni A.S. Popova.

L 15410-66 EWT(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AR5018672 SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/65/000/007/A007/A007

AUTHOR: Strel'tsov, B.N.

47
Q3

ORG: none

TITLE: Edge effect in curved rib

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotekhnika i energetika, Abs. 7A53

REF SOURCE: Tr. uchebn. in-tov svyazi. M-vo svyazi SSSR, vyp. 21, 1964, 116-121

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic field, magnetic field measurement, magnetic mirror

21,4455

TRANSLATION: With the help of a conforming configuration, a solution was found for the problem of determining a plane field in a system of two magnetic rectangular poles with curved angles. The strength of the field was calculated and the power and equipotential lines of the transformed and unknown values of the fields were worked out. The curving of the angles was accomplished by using the I. Gerlits method. The results obtained were compared with the solution of the same problem by the method of substituting the real contour with an equipotential line. Illustrations 6, references 7. I. Chalisov.

SUB CODE: 14/

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.9.013

KARLYUK, A.S.; STREL'TSOV, B.V., red.; TARAKANOVA, F.F., tekhn.red.

[Struggle of materialism and idealism in Soviet physics; second half of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century] Bor'ba materializma i dealizma v otechestvennoi fizike; II polovina XIX i nachalo XX vv. Minsk, Redaktsionno-izd.otdel BPI im. I.V. Stalina. Pt.2. 1960. 346 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Physics--Philosophy)

STREL'TSOV, G.

Mashinostroenie v pervoi piatiletke. Moskva, Partiinoe izd-vo, 1953. 70 p. illus.

Machine-building during the First Five-Year Plan.

DLC: HD9705.R92S8

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

STREL'TSOV, I.

School of progressive practices. Mor. flot 22 no.6:38 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' Tikhookeanskogo basseynovogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva vodnogo transporta.
(Seamanship—Study and teaching)

STRUMILOV, I.

Machine-Tractor Stations

Selection, preparation and training of machine-tractor station personnel, MTS 13, No. 1, 1953

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

STREL'TSOV, I.

Automotive transportation in the Uzbek S.S.R. during the last 40 years. Avt. transp. 42 no.10:2-3 O '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Ministr avtotransporta i shosseynykh dorog Uzbekskoy SSR.

SHELUKHIN, I.

Creative thoughts of scientists and practical workers. Mor. flot 24 no.9:40-41 S '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' Tikhookeanskogo basseynovogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva vodnogo transporta.

STREL'TSOV, I.

The Nakhodka "hour." Mor. flot. 24 no.8:4-5 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' Tikhookeanskogo basseynovogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva vodnogo transporta.

PORSHAKOV, B.P.; BIKCHENTAY, R.N.; STREL'TSOV, I.A.

Comparison of various power drives to the centrifugal pressure pipes in compressor stations of a gas main. Gaz. prom. 6 no.11:50-56 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Gas pipes) (Gas turbines)

STREL'TSOV, I. G.

24(7) SOV/48-23-9-24/57

AUTHORS: Averbukh, M. M., Artsishevskaya, N. V., Belyayev, N. V., Yerina, I. I., Pen'kov, D. I., Strel'tsov, I. G.

TITLE: New Photoelectric Spectroscopical Apparatus

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 9, pp 1105 - 1107 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the apparatus of the types FESA-4 and FESA-4M are described. The former consists of an arc generator of the type DG-2, a three-lens condenser system, the optical part of the spectrograph of the type ISP-52, the camera of the type UP-64, the collimator of the type UP-61 and a system for line separation with four outlet slits and four photoelectric cells of the type STsV-4. The instrument is automatized and has an error of less than 0.5%. A photograph of this apparatus is shown by figure 1. The second apparatus described here consists of four blocks, and differs from the first by the optical system and by the form of its construction (Fig 2). The instrument makes it possible to control the line intensities. The experiments carried out by means of both apparatus with two different materials are shown by two tables. There are 2 figures, 2 tables,

Card 1/2

3

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute for the Technology of the Automobile Industry)

Card 2/2

ARTSISHEVSKAYA, N.V., YERINA, I.I., STREL'TSOV, I.G.

Photoelectric adapter for the ISP-22 (ISP-28) spectrograph.
Avt.prom. 29 no.10:34-36 O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti.

L 02531-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(l) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AR6016522 SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/65/000/012/B006/B006

AUTHOR: Strel'tsov, I. G.; Krutikov, G. M.; Gorchakov, A. V.

TITLE: Nondestructive quality control of heat treatment in automobile components

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 12B38

REF SOURCE: Tr. n.-i. in-ta tekhnol. avtomob. prom-sti, vyp. 15, 1965, 48-52

TOPIC TAGS: quality control, nondestructive test, metal heat treatment, engine component, automotive industry, flaw detection, electronic measurement, inductive flaw detector, metallurgic testing machine/DI-4 inductive flaw detector

ABSTRACT: The Scientific Research Institute of the Technology of the Automobile Industry has developed the DI-4 inductive flaw detector for nondestructive quality control of heat treatment in automobile components. The unit consists of an electronic instrument and two test coils (pickups) interconnected in a differential circuit. The fundamental principle for measurement by the DI-4 is based on the interaction between the magnetic field set up by the pickups and by the metal of the components to be inspected. The technical characteristics of the DI-4 are given and it is pointed out that the instrument has a capacity of 600-1200 components per hour (depending on the dimensions of the manually inspected components and the attachments which are used). For semi-automatic and automatic inspection, the Institute has made the IFN-3 fixed-stress indicator designed for operation in con-

UDC: 629.113.621.81

Card 1/2

L 02531-67

ACC NR: AR6016522

junction with the DI-4 to send a signal from the DI-4 pickup to an automatically controlled relay circuit. The capacity may be increased to 2400 components per hour with automatic inspection. Operation of the IFN with the DI-4 for automatic inspection of connecting-rod bolts is described (the components which pass inspection are marked). Examples are given of installation of the DI-4 and IFN in a number of automobile factories. 4 illustrations. L. Tsukerman. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13

Card 2/2 egk